

Snow or rain tonight,
with rising temperature;
rain tomorrow; fresh winds.

The Washington Times

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NUMBER 3510.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

WARMER WEATHER BREAKS SPINE OF THE COLD WAVE

Mercury Rises Nearly 40
Degrees in Twenty-
four Hours.

MAY RAIN THIS EVENING

Thought to Be Little Danger
of Rapid Thaw, With Ac-
companying Flood.

The back of the cold wave is broken.
The weather is moderating rapidly, and
this morning at 8 o'clock it was 19 de-
grees warmer than twenty-four hours
before.

The change for the better, though still
bitter cold, began last evening. At mid-
night it was 17 above zero, and after a
slight drop of 2 degrees within the next
two hours the mercury continued to rise
till daylight, when it was 22 degrees
above zero. At 9 o'clock it was 25, and
at 10 o'clock 26, and at 11 o'clock it was
23 degrees above zero and the ice was
just beginning to thaw again.

Poor Suffer Much.

Of course, there was more or less suf-
fering with the cold, but this was medi-
ated by contrast with the far severer
suffering of yesterday. Among the poor,
many of whom live in old houses and
are inadequately protected by a supply of
fuel, the cold is still being felt keenly,
and one can notice on the streets and
about buildings in the course of either
construction or repair, many seeking to
find some pieces of burnable stuff to
make comfortable the aged and the
young at home, and wherever a load of
coal has been dumped on the street in
recent days one sees aged negroes pick-
ing up the small pieces and carrying
them off in a basket that they may
warm their houses with them.

The cars were cold, even this morning,
and those who had to ride in the earlier
ones found them far from comfortable.

Worst Is Over.

It is believed, however, that the worst
is over and that the city has seen the
severest cold of the year, though Febru-
ary often brings a heavy storm and a
few days of low temperature.

The plumbers were among the busiest
tradesmen in the city yesterday and had
all they could do and more, some of
them working far into the night. Even
today there were some frozen pipes to
be thawed out and considerable damage
to be repaired.

The prospect of a sudden change in the
temperature is not certain and there is
in consequence no fear that there will be
any flood at this time, though a warm
wave would doubtless bring about one of
considerable magnitude. The ice in the
river is from seven to nine inches
in thickness and would cause great
damage under the influence of continued
heat.

MOTORMEN SUFFER MUCH ON THE CAR PLATFORMS

Contracts have been made by the
Washington street car companies to re-
place all of the present closed cars, as
fast as they wear out, with cars having
vestibules. It was announced this
morning by an officer of the Washington
Tramway Company that ten of these cars
had already been received in the city,
and that a number of others are expected.

The latter are to replace some of the
antiquated rolling stock in which the
long-suffering public of Washington has
been compelled to ride. It is expected
that by the latter part of next winter
all of the old cars will have been re-
placed.

The Motormen Cold.

In the meantime the motormen and
conductors are suffering. The job on the
front end of a car is the coldest in
Washington, but the men are not com-
plaining. They average \$2 a day in
wages.

The greatest suffering in the present
cold snap has been on Pennsylvania
Avenue, where the wind gets full sweep
at the motormen, and on the suburban
lines, where the same thing happens. So
much have some of the motormen suf-
fered that they have been unable to
get down from their platforms at the
end of their trips. Frequently they have
had to be lifted down and led into
warm quarters. It is said several have
had their ears and noses frozen.

The employees of the barn at Fourteenth
and East Capitol Streets have been re-
ceiving hot coffee frequently from Miss
Palmer, who lives in the neighborhood,
and they have sent a letter to The
Times, thanking her for the kindness.

WEATHER REPORT.

There will be rain tonight in the lower
Mississippi valley, Tennessee, the Ohio
valley, and thence northward to the
middle Atlantic States. The last
named snow will turn to rain to-
morrow, and the rain area will extend into
the Gulf and south Atlantic States.
It will be colder tonight in the lower
Ohio valley, and colder tomorrow in
Tennessee, the lower Mississippi val-
ley, and the Ohio valley. Warmer
weather will prevail tonight in Atlantic
coast districts.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 19
12 m. 20
1 p. m. 23

THE SUN.

Sun sets today, 5:36 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow, 7:15 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today, 10:30 a. m.
High tide tomorrow, 10:27 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow, 4:42 a. m., 4:54 p. m.

SHOWING THAT THE WEATHER IS NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE

Coldest hour during present freeze. Tuesday at 4 A. M.
Lowest temperature during this month. 2 above zero
Average temperature for month. 33.2 above
Coldest January known in Washington, 1893. 24.6 above
Warmest January. 1890 and 1900
Coldest recorded in the world, January 15, 1855, in Cen-
tral Siberia. 90.4 below
Highest recorded temperature, Algeria, July 17, 1879. 127.4
General average for January for 30 years. 33 degrees

Placing Retired Men On Detached Service

Bill Providing for the Employment of Old
Officers of the Army in Recruiting Sta-
tions and on Drill Assignments.

Secretary Root has approved a bill
which will be introduced in Congress
providing for the employment of retired
army officers in recruiting service, for
service in connection with State mili-
tias, and military attaches for service
upon courts-martial and boards of in-
quiry, and for staff duty not involving
service with troops. The bill limits the
number of retired officers to be so
employed to 250, and provides that they

shall receive full pay, as when engaged
in active service.
This bill was framed upon the recom-
mendation of Lieutenant General Chaf-
fee, chief of staff. After examining the
assignment of officers, General Chaffee
reported that 423 officers of the active
list are detached for service pertaining
strictly to the military establishment.
Many of these will be enabled to re-
join their regiments under the pur-
portedly repudiated by the
retired officers capable of performing
detached service.

PUBLIC HEARING ON PRICE OF GAS

Foster Bill Argued Before
the Commissioners.

THE COMPANY IS DEFENDED
Feeble Attempt to Show That Passage
of Measure Would Benefit
the Public.

The question whether the price of gas
in the District of Columbia shall be re-
duced from \$1 per thousand cubic feet
to 5 cents was discussed at length this
morning at a public hearing before the
District Commissioners.

Directors of the Washington and
Georgetown Gaslight Companies were
present, as were a few attorneys and
several lay citizens. The preponderance
of evidence given was clearly in favor
of the companies, and if the District
Commissioners are guided by the senti-
ment expressed, the price of gas will
remain at \$1 for an indefinite period.

The hearing was upon Senate bill
342, introduced recently by Senator
Foster, and referred to the Commission-
ers for consideration. In opening the
discussion Commissioner Macfarland
expressed an expression in favor of the
bill.

There was an embarrassing wait, un-
til finally Evan H. Tucker, president of
the Northeast Washington Citizens' As-
sociation, arose. Mr. Tucker agreed that
the price should be reduced if it could
be proved the company could make a
profit at the lower figure. He added
that he had no evidence to support his
argument, and merely repeated hearsay.

Mr. King's Views.

George W. King, of Georgetown, gave
statistics concerning the manufacture of
gas, all challenged later or denied by
representatives of the gas companies.

Mr. King said Washington is the best
city in the United States for a monopoly
to thrive. William Hitz, law partner of
Wayne MacVeagh, declared that it is
the worst town in the country for the
investment of capital of any sort.

Figures concerning the manufacture
of gas were first brought out by John
McHenry, of Philadelphia, a con-
sulting engineer of the Washington Gas-
light Company. He said that in Wash-
ington semi-public corporations are more
harassed than anywhere else.

He offered statistics to show that gas
is cheaper here than in any other city
in the United States, except Cleveland,
Ohio, where it sells for 87 cents, and in
Wheeling, W. Va., where it costs only
75 cents, but where the gas company,
which is owned by the city, is losing
considerable money. He argued that
the price of a commodity should be set
in accordance with prices elsewhere,
which rule the Washington Gas Light
Company is ready and willing to adopt.

Pays Heavy Taxes.

It was shown that the gas company
pays about \$100,000 per annum taxes to
the District, and that 500 of its stock-
holders are dependent women and chil-
dren, and that they should not and
could not legally be denied the accumu-
lation of earnings for over thirty years.

John Hitz, as a consumer of gas, was
the next speaker. He said he had lived
in many cities, but that his gas bills
here were less, and the services better.
Attorney William Hitz argued that the
present prosperity of the company was
due to efficient management, and that
Senator Foster's bill is arbitrary and
unreasonable. His points were well
made and well supported.

C. H. Cragin, of Georgetown complain-
ing in making Georgetown consumers
pay \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet, while
Washington pays only \$1. He did not
enter into the merits or demerits of the
Senate bill.

At the close of the hearing Commis-
sioner Macfarland said the board would
take the matter under advisement.

Father John's Medicine Cures Colds,
Whooping Cough, and Croup.—Adv.

CAVALRY ESCORT FOR HIS BODY

Smithson's Remains Are to
Have Military Honors.

TO REST AT OAK HILL

Temporary Disposition of the Body
Until Congress Decides Upon a
Proper Tomb.

Military honors will be paid the re-
mains of James Smithson, founder of
the Smithsonian Institution, when they
arrive in Washington.

The ashes of the dead scientist and
philanthropist, brought from their recent
resting place at Genoa, Italy, by Alex-
ander Graham Bell, are expected to ar-
rive here from New York Saturday
morning.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, who recently
made a request for a military escort
for the remains, was notified today by
General Chaffee that his request had
been granted, and that there would be
placed at his disposal a squadron of
cavalry from Fort Myer, properly
offered, to act as such escort. The
army will also provide a suitable cais-
son for the remains.

May Be Delayed.

The Dolphin will be met at the navy
yard by the Board of Regents of the
Smithsonian Institution, which is to re-
ceive the casket containing the remains.
The temporary interment will be in Oak
Hill Cemetery.

Should the Princess, in which the re-
mains are being conveyed to this coun-
try, not arrive in time, the exercises
here will not take place till 9 o'clock
on Monday morning.

Temporary Resting Place.

There will be no formal exercises at
this time. No band will play, and there
will be no military guard from the Wash-
ington Barracks. The remains are sim-
ply to be cared for at Oak Hill until
Congress has definitely decided that
they shall be interred in a suitable place
in the Smithsonian grounds which de-
cision can only come by a definite act
which will be passed during the winter.

Will Leave Washington for Thom-
asville, Ga. This Afternoon—Seeks
to Regain Health.

Secretary Hay will leave Washington
this afternoon for Thomasville, Ga.,
where he will be the guest of Colonel
Payne. Mr. Hay will probably remain
away from Washington for about ten
days.

Although Secretary Hay has recovered
from his recent attack of bronchitis, he
has not regained his strength fully, and
it is believed the mild climate of Georgia
will be of great benefit to him.

Secretary Hay's health has not been
good for some time, and he has been
confined to his rooms. A trip to Geor-
gia, it has been frequently reported, was
under contemplation. Mr. Hay was re-
cently said to have abandoned this trip,
owing to the great improvement of his
health. The announcement at this time
is, therefore, unexpected.

CUBAN SENATE PASSES
BILL TO PAY INTEREST

Minister Squiers at Havana has in-
formed the State Department of the
approval by the Cuban house of the
senate bill for the payment of interest
on revolutionary bonds.

SENATORS TILT OVER A POST OFFICE CLERK

Burton and Hale Indulge
in a Sharp Exchange
of Words.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT

Patterson of Colorado Con-
tinues His Speech Against
Ratification of Treaty.

In the Senate today, Mr. Patterson of
Colorado continued the speech he began
yesterday attacking the President's
course in the Panama matter. There
were few interruptions, and he proceed-
ed rapidly in his review of the matter
and the criticism of the President from
the Democratic point of view.

Mr. Dilliver of Iowa asked a few
questions, but contented himself most
of the time in taking notes of the
points made by his colleagues. He will
take an opportunity soon for making re-
ply.

Tiff on the Floor.

A Senate resolution introduced by Mr.
Burton of Kansas, to authorize the
employment of an additional clerk in
the Senate postoffice, led to a short but
briar interchange of views on the floor
of the Senate today between two of the
leading Republican members.

Mr. Keane, from the Committee on Con-
tingent Expenses, made a favorable re-
port on the resolution and asked imme-
diate consideration. This led Mr. Hale
of Maine to propound some inquiries as
to conditions in the Senate postoffice
and what necessity there is for the in-
crease of the force. Mr. Hale said:

Personal Questions.

"There is a great flood of these in-
creases in the clerical force of the Sen-
ate. We are adding to the list every day
or so. Before this matter is acted on
I wish the Senator from New Jersey
would state what the force in the office
now is, and whether they do the work
for which they are employed. I do not
know personally, but I am informed that
one man in the office does practically all
the work of the office."

Mr. Keane replied that he was not in-
formed as to what other persons were
employed there, but he knew there was
a postmaster.

Mr. Hale said he did not mean to re-
buke the Senator, for he knew he was
faithful in his duties, but he thought
some report ought to be made to the
Senate on the need of the office for the
increase requested. The matter went
over.

Licenses for Baths.

A bill to regulate the issuance of
licenses for Turkish, Russian, or medi-
cated baths in the District of Columbia
was introduced in the Senate today by
Mr. Gallinger, and was referred to the
District Committee.

Veterans Aroused.

Mr. Cullum, in presenting petitions in
the Senate today from Grand Army
posts of Illinois, urging the passage of
the service pensions bill, said the veter-
ans of his State seemed to be thor-
oughly aroused.

"I ask the earnest consideration of the
Committee on Pensions," he continued,
"though I do not know what amount of
money would be required to carry out
the provisions of such a law."
"Forty million dollars," announced Mr.
Gallinger, chairman of that committee.

ISIDOR RAYNER MAKES GAIN OF THREE VOTES

Carter, Railroad Attorney of Balti-
more, Also Moves Up—Republicans
Faithful to McComas.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—The joint
vote for United States Senator today
gave Isidor Rayner, 38; John Walter
Smith, 29; Carter, 11; Jackson, 5; Miles,
4; all Democrats. Louis E. McComas,
Republican, 38. No choice.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON THE CANAL TREATY

President and Senators Fairbanks and
Aldrich Talk Over the Amendments
Recently Added to Convention.

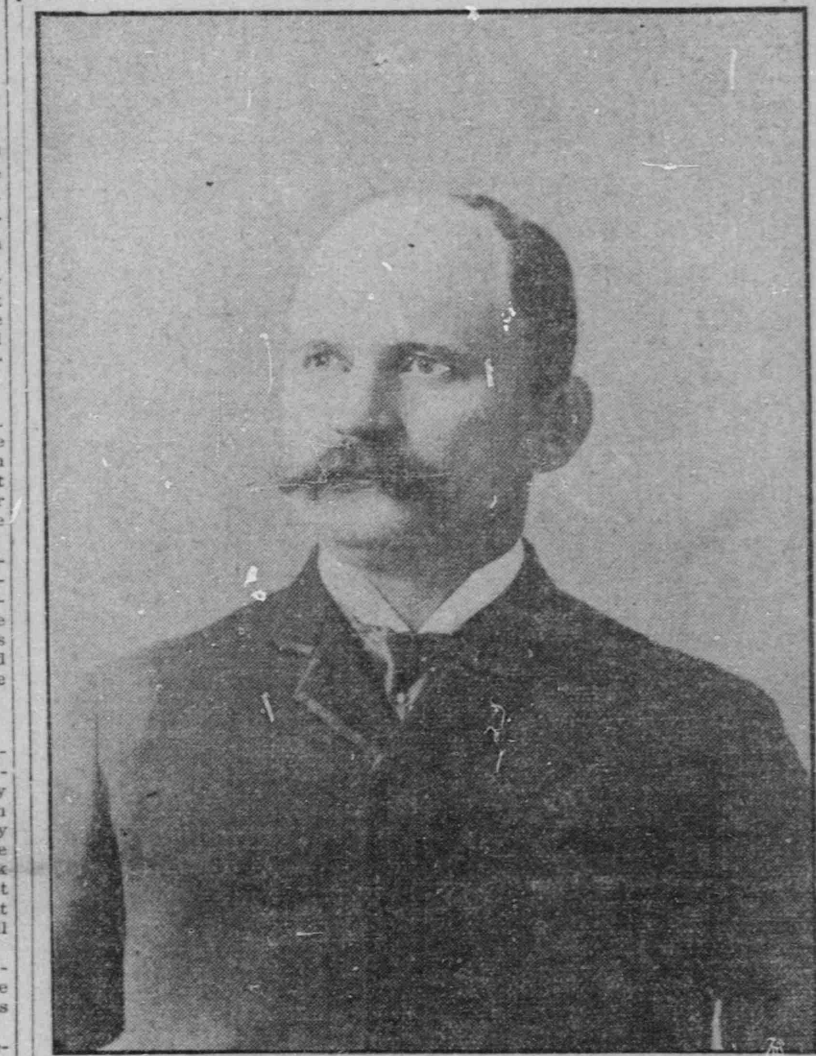
Important conferences on the Panama
Canal treaty between the President and
leading Republican Senators were held
today. Senator Aldrich, who is taking
a prominent part in the efforts to have
the treaty ratified, talked with Mr.
Roosevelt for a time, supposedly on
this subject. Senator Fairbanks, who
is on the Foreign Relations Committee,
also talked over Panama matters.

Senator Fairbanks later predicted that
the Panama treaty would be ratified,
though he admitted much delay might
ensue. He does not consider the amend-
ments adopted by the Foreign Rela-
tions Committee of the Senate will
cause much delay, as he thinks the
Panamanians would readily consent to the
changes in the treaty. He believes the
amendments will be ratified by the Sen-
ate, though he says they are not vital.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS CHECKS AS EVIDENCE OF P. O. CONSPIRACY

Chain of Banking Entries in Which
Groffs, Lorenzes, and Ma-
chen Figure Significantly.

SAMUEL MADDOX.



Attorney for Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff.

The work of weaving the web of con-
spiracy around the defendants was con-
tinued this morning at the trial of A.
W. Machen, the Groff brothers, and Mr.
and Mrs. Lorenz, on the charge of con-
spiring to defraud the Government by
charging an excessive price for Groff
letter box fasteners.

Yesterday afternoon it was shown
that when the Groffs received a pay-
ment for the fasteners, 40 per cent of
the amount was drawn out of the bank
in which the Treasury warrant had
been deposited, and was forwarded to
the Lorenzes in Toledo, Ohio. Today
the Government proved that when the
Lorenzes received a check from the
Groffs they, on the same day, or soon
thereafter, forwarded a check to Ma-
chen for half the amount they had re-
ceived from the Groffs.

Bank Officers Testify.
Bank officers from Toledo and Cleve-
land, Ohio, where the Lorenzes had ac-
counts, testified to the credits and
debits on the Lorenz bank books, while
the treasurer of the banking and trust
company in which Machen kept his ac-
count in Westminster, Md., testified
that the amounts forwarded by the
Lorenzes to Machen had been received
and credited to his account.

This chain of banking entries is the
principal fact upon which the Govern-
ment relies in its hopes of conviction.
The evidence was apparently of the
driest sort, but it was, in fact, highly
interesting. The promise of the prose-
cution in the opening statement that
there would be shown a sequence of
payments between the parties, proving
mutual interest in the faster con-
tract, and so establishing the conspir-
acy, as item after item seemed to fit
in with the theory of Mr. Beach and his
associates.

Bookkeeper's Indorsement.
An incident of the trial was that one
of the draft checks, for \$3,000, was in-
dorsed by Emanuel Speich, a \$1,600 book-
keeper in Machen's office, who is now on
Machen's bond for several thousand dol-
lars. Speich is the man who, Machen
said, made up the estimate of a deficit
of \$25,000 in the rural free delivery ac-
counts in the past year, when a subse-
quent examination by the inspectors a
few weeks later showed that the deficit
was more than \$100,000 higher than the
figure named.

John F. Kumer, of counsel for the de-
fense, opened the session this morning
by saying that he did not wish to go
into the charges against Mr. Mayer, the
inspector charged with posting witness-
es, unless the prosecution insisted. Mr.
Beach, for the Government did insist.
Mr. Kumer then wanted to introduce
one affidavit and also oral testimony
against the inspectors.

Insists on Affidavit.
Mr. Beach objected, saying that affi-
davits didn't go. Justice Pritchard end-
ed the discussion by saying that nothing
but affidavits would be considered by
him in acting upon charges against Mr.
Mayer, as that was the practice of the
courts. Both sides were surprised by
that turn of events, as Mr. Kumer ex-
pected to introduce both oral evidence
and affidavits, and Mr. Beach did not
expect to see affidavits at all. The de-

fense said it would procure its affidavits
and the matter was dropped.
C. A. Douglass, for the defense, in dis-
cussing the Mayer incident with the
court, said it would be shown that In-
spector Gregory was as guilty as Mr.
Mayer, and perhaps more so.

Women in Courtroom.
The attendance this morning was
larger than for several days, and there
were a number of women in the court-
room. Mrs. Lorenz, heavy up well under
the strain and seemed in better spirits
this morning than she has been since
the trial began.

Another Inspector
Accused by Defense
Judge Kumer started the ball rolling
this morning by saying:
"I don't care to take up this matter
[referring to the charge that Inspector
Mayer posted witnesses], but our friends
have insisted. [Aside.] Mr. Beach, do
you want to take it up?"
Mr. Beach—You made a charge and
we want you to sustain it.
Mr. Kumer—Then we will sustain it.
Mr. Beach—Intending that Mr. Kumer
had an affidavit in his hand.—We want
it understood that affidavits do not go
here in this matter.

Justice Pritchard—Mr. District At-
torney, there is no other way to bring the
matter before the court. I do not pro-
pose to hear oral testimony in the mat-
ter. I will examine the affidavits and
then act as I see fit.

Mr. Kumer—We thought we could
bring two or three women here and
make them testify, but if we are wrong
we will proceed differently.

Gregory Brought In.
Mr. Douglass—If your honor please,
we will show that our charge refers not
only to Mr. Mayer, but to Mr. Gregory,
and even more so to him.

Justice Pritchard—I shall be glad to
hear anything that may be offered on
the subject. Proceed with the case.
There was no cross-examination of
George D. Ashton, bookkeeper of the
Citizens' National Bank, who identified
deposits of the Groffs in his bank and
subsequent withdrawals of 40 per cent
of the amounts.

In response to the third question, Ad-
miral O'Neill says that the answer to
the second question shows that no
other company except the Midvale Com-
pany, in last year, has competed against
the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.
In this case the contract of the Mid-
vale Company is for 6,000 tons of best
quality for \$35 a ton, as against \$33.75
including royalties for armor of a simi-
lar class supplied by the Bethlehem
and the Carnegie companies.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

ADMIRAL DENIES ALL COLLUSION IN ARMOR PLATE

Chief of the Navy Bureau
of Ordnance Answers
Schwab.

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Questions Put to Him Con-
cerning Contracts by
the Members.

Rear Admiral O'Neill, chief of the
Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy De-
partment, has submitted to the House
Committee on Naval Affairs a reply to
the published statement of Charles M.
Schwab, former president of the United
States Steel Corporation, in which Mr.
Schwab said that "it was the under-
standing with the Government when the
Carnegie Company erected an armor
plant that the Carnegie and Bethle-
hem Companies were to share the
work, and that the price at which the
contract was to be awarded was always
understood by the Government before
the bids were submitted."

This statement was made after Ad-
miral O'Neill had been heard by the
committee on the pending naval appro-
priation bill, and the committee then
submitted to him the following ques-
tions in respect to the matter to be
answered:

"Is the statement of Mr. Schwab true
or not?"
"How many tons of armor plate each
of the companies mentioned furnished,
or contracted to furnish, the Govern-
ment within the past ten years, and the
price therefor?"

"Has any other company furnished
armor plate to the Government, and, if
so, what was the price?"
Answers Frankly.

To the first of these questions Admiral
O'Neill says:
"It is impossible for me or any one
now in the Navy Department to say
from his own knowledge what under-
standing Secretary Tracy may have had
with the Carnegie Steel Company when
he gave it the first contract for 6,000 tons
of armor plate on November 20, 1899, or
what his ideas were with respect to fu-
ture contracts."

He refers the committee to Senate
reports on the subject in the Fifty-
fourth Congress and to the reports of
the various Secretaries of the Navy
since that time.

Speaking of a report by Secretary
Herbert of March 10, 1892, mentioned in
a report from the House Committee on
Naval Affairs, in which attention is
called to the delay in the construction
of the Bethlehem plant, which made it
necessary in the summer of 1890 to se-
cure a second supply by contract with
Carnegie, Phillips & Co. for 5,000 tons
at the same price stipulated in the
Bethlehem contract, Admiral O'Neill
says:

"The Bethlehem contract above refer-
red to was awarded by Secretary Whit-
ney after competition by public ad-
vertisement, and there is no reason to
suppose that there was the slightest
collusion between the respective bid-
ders and the Government in the case
of this, the first armor contract."

Contract History.
Further on Admiral O'Neill says:
"The history of the first contract with
the Carnegie Company for armor is well
known, and it is generally understood
that Secretary Tracy acted in the inter-
est of the Government and made the
best terms practicable under the cir-
cumstances, and there was certainly no
collusion with regard to this contract."

He adds that there seems to be some
uncertainty as to who inaugurated the
proposition that the Carnegie Company
should embark in the manufacture of
armor, whether it was Secretary Tracy
or the company, but he says that as a
matter of little consequence.

Admiral O'Neill then takes up the six
other contracts for armor, specifying
each and the circumstances under which
the contracts were let, and in each case
declares positively that there was no
collusion or understanding between the
bidders and the Government as to the
price, and he also declares that the price
was not known to the Government be-
forehand.

Armor Supplied.
Answering the second question, Ad-
miral O'Neill says that the Bethlehem
Company has supplied 42,335 tons, the
Carnegie Company 46,535 tons, and the
Midvale Company, under contract of De-
cember 15 of last year, is to supply
6,139 tons. All of this is since 1897.
The grand total is 95,009 tons, and the
cost \$7,488,288, the average cost being
\$31.56 a ton, the highest price paid,
\$32.13 per ton, and the lowest, \$29.59

In response to the third question, Ad-
miral O'Neill says that the answer to
the second question shows that no
other company except the Midvale Com-
pany, in last year, has competed against
the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies.
In this case the contract of the Mid-
vale Company is for 6,000 tons of best
quality for \$35 a ton, as against \$33.75
including royalties for armor of a simi-
lar class supplied by the Bethlehem
and the Carnegie companies.

Democratic Caucus
Postponed Again
The conference of Democratic Sen-
ators until tomorrow or Friday for the
purpose of allowing the committee ap-
pointed by Senator Gorman, under direc-
tion of yesterday's conference, to meet
and draft the resolution of inquiry which
is to represent the Democratic desire for
information regarding the Panama sit-
uation.